

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF TEXAS.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, by acts of its Legislature, passed during the sessions of 1848 and 1849, called upon the creditors of the late Republic to file at the Treasury of the State, previous to the 1st of September next, the evidences of their respective claims, and Congress having, by an act approved 9th September, 1850, authorizing the issue of ten millions of five per cent. stock to the said State of Texas, directed that five millions of said stock should not be issued to Texas "until the creditors of the State holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas, for which duties on imports were especially pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the United States releases of all claims against the United States, or on accounts of said bonds or certificates, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President of the United States." Now, in order that this Department may authentically know the amount of the claims for which the duties on imports were thus pledged, the holders or owners of all such claims are required to file the amount and description of them at this Department previous to the 1st of October, 1851, and to execute a release to the United States of their respective claims, agreeably to the annexed form, which has been approved by the President of the United States, in pursuance of the above act of 9th September, 1850.

WM. L. HODGE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

FORM OF RELEASE.

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved September 9, 1850, ten millions of dollars in five per cent. stock are to be paid to the State of Texas for considerations in said act mentioned, with a proviso that no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State of holding bonds and other certificates of stocks of Texas for which duties on imports were especially pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the United States releases of all claims against the United States or on account of said bonds or certificates; And whereas the undersigned is a creditor of the State of Texas, holding and the owner of the following described bonds or certificates of stock of Texas, (as the case may be,) and for which the duties mentioned in the said act were especially pledged:

(Here describe the bonds or certificates.)

Now, for the purpose of complying with the provisions of said act, and for a good and valuable consideration, I hereby release to the United States all my claim in law or equity against them, for or on account of the (bonds or certificates) above described.

Witness my hand and seal at _____, this _____ day of _____, 1851.

Sealed and delivered in presence of _____
(Two witnesses.)

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE, MARCH 24, 1851.

The following rules and regulations, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, will be observed in the settlement of such of the Revolutionary half-pay claims of Virginia, arising under the act of Congress of the 5th of July, 1832, as now remain unsettled:

1. Sufficient evidence must be exhibited as to the identity of the officer on the part of whom, or of whose representatives, the claim is presented, and if dead, of the time of his death.
2. If the officer be dead, sufficient proof shall be required of the existence of heirs and of legal representatives lawfully entitled to receive the amount due. The names and residence of the heirs shall be stated.
3. Where the claims are presented by executors an authenticated copy of the will and probate must be produced.
4. Administration on the estate of a deceased officer shall be taken out in the county of the decedent's domicile, or in the county where he died, and proof of the fact of his domicile or death having been in said county shall be exhibited. A full and regular certificate of administration is required, and in all cases the penalty of the administration bond must be sufficient to cover the amount of half-pay claimed.
5. If after the death of an officer the heirs shall have removed from the county of his domicile, administration may be granted in the county and State where the heirs reside.
6. No claim will be settled in favor of an assignee of the claimant.
7. Where payment is claimed by an attorney, the power of attorney must be subsequent to the passage of the law and authorize such attorney to act under that law.

The claims of officers for commutation, or for commutation and interest, will not be examined or allowed without further legislation by Congress.

FROM MEXICO.

We have received files of papers to the 23d ultimo from the city of Mexico.

One of the best evidences of democratic progress in Mexico is that the people are clamorous for the establishment of trial by jury in criminal cases.

A postscript to the *Trial D'Union* of the 22d says that Senator PAYNE is preparing to leave by the *Alabama*, in order to fulfill a secret mission in the United States. The *Trial D'Union* promises in its next number to give an explanation of the object of this journey.

Congress has allowed the Ex-President to retire from public life, and has voted him a life pension of \$3,500.—*New Orleans Bee*.

FROM TEXAS.

The *New Orleans Picayune* furnishes the following items of intelligence from Texas, gathered from the latest papers:

Lieut. THOMAS, of the United States army, arrived in Galveston on the 6th instant, being direct from Santa Fe, by way of Chihuahua, El Paso, and Saltillo. He brings with him the first map of New Mexico that was probably ever executed from actual survey and observation. This map is on a large scale, and is a work of great labor and scientific skill. The Indian population in New Mexico still continues. The traveler from Santa Fe to El Paso, is constantly in danger.

After Lieut. Thomas arrived at Galveston, he received a letter from El Paso, dated since he left that place. The following is an extract from it:

"The Commissioners (jointly) have fixed the starting point. We have secured the copper mines and a large tract of country on the Gila, which we did not expect. Col. Craig starts for the copper mines on the 10th January, to establish a post."

The point established (says the *Galveston News*) is the intersection of the 32° 22' north with the Rio Grande, which is about eight miles north of El Paso. From this point the treaty provides that the line shall run due west till it strikes some branch of the Gila, and thence follow that stream to its junction with the Colorado. In case said line should not strike the Gila or any of its branches, it is then to proceed west till it approaches the nearest point to the Gila, from which point the boundary is then to run due north to the Gila. It is now ascertained that the only branch of the Gila the western line can strike connects with the Gila on a fifty or one hundred miles west of the copper and gold mines, and runs in a northwesterly direction, leaving the mineral region considerably within the United States.

It is yet doubtful whether this west line will even strike this branch of the Gila at all, in which case it will have to run a little beyond the intersection of 109° west, which is the nearest point to the main body of the Gila, being about one hundred miles to the south. This boundary is considerably to the south of the actual boundary of New Mexico, as understood by the Mexicans, and takes in a large portion of country that has always belonged to the State of Chihuahua.

Gen. HANNEY, Col. HARPER, and Capt. FARRER arrived at San Antonio a few days ago. The latter gentleman is to take charge of the Government train that leaves San Antonio some time in the spring for El Paso. Capt. Farrer had charge of the first train ever sent by the Government to El Paso.

The San Antonio and Mexican Gulf railway project is getting on very well. The city has subscribed \$50,000 and other parties \$100,000.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The defeat of the River and Harbor Bill in the Senate, led Mr. DUEK, of New York to move in the House of Representatives that the State of New York be allowed to empower the city of Oswego to levy and collect tonnage duties, to be applied to the maintenance of the harbor there. The constitutional expounders who deny the Federal Government the power to appropriate money for rivers and harbors, involve in their creed the impossibility of having any rivers and harbors, inasmuch as art. 1, sec. 10, of the Constitution declares:

"No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on exports or imports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws."

Hence, if Congress chooses to refuse a State the power to remove a sand bar that was filling up a New York or a Charleston harbor, as the Federal Government can do nothing, the harbor must be filled up! To relieve themselves from this absurdity, the expounders, while denying any power to the Federal Government, which one would think clearly enough involved in this negative to the States, declare it is the duty of Congress to give "consent," and then the duty of the States to levy the imposts or duties to improve the rivers or harbors! So, then, it would seem, the Federal Government was created by the States, not to let States improve their own harbors, unless the Federal Government first consents! "A State Rights Party" starts thus with the absurdity, that unless the Federal Government "consents," there is no power anywhere to improve a harbor, or clear out the snags and obstructions in a river! Out upon such nonsense!

Mr. DUEK, shooting folly as it flew, asked "consent" for Oswego, in his own State, and obtained a very considerable vote. Then followed a proposition to make the "consent" general; that is, to let every body, every where, improve rivers and harbors, any how, and levy duties or imposts upon exports and imports as every body pleases. As this is to be the platform of the new Anti-Internal Improvement party, we propose to examine its planks before we mount upon it at last.

In the first place, we may remark that no principle could well be more dangerous to the harmony and union of these States than that of suffering thirty-one different States to levy duties and imposts as they please. It would no longer be one country, if a Connecticut or New Jersey vessel had to pay tonnage duties in New York, or if New York, as the commercial emporium, could take advantage of her position to levy duties and imposts upon other States as she pleased, after once obtaining this constitutional consent. According to this new creed, Oswego could exclude by high tonnage duties the exports of Chicago, or Michigan might so block up the straits at Mackinac that Wisconsin and Illinois could not get out. Mississippi could support herself out of the corn, grain, and tobacco of the upper valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, and New Orleans thrive upon the exports and imports of all. How long such a Government would last, if it was not too ridiculous ever to have been begun, it is not worth while to calculate, for the whole thing is as utterly impossible as any dream that ever entered a maniac's head.

It is very true that by article 1, section 10, of the Federal Constitution, all these State revenue laws would be subject to the revision and control of Congress; but the revision and control of Congress over a thing already done is not a very easy matter. We have been taught by the tactics, practised in Congress pending the Compromise Bills, that one-fifth of the members of the House can call the ayes and noes endlessly; and as New York alone furnishes nearly that number, when once the State of New York had in her great port so levied tonnage duties as to support her great State, it might be impossible in Congress to revise and control State legislation, so profitable to the State itself. But in a country of great valleys and lakes like ours, which stretch hundreds and hundreds of miles through several different and distinct States, and where there is no outlet to the sea but through several of the other States, the whole scheme is a ludicrous one. Missouri will tax Iowa; Ohio will tax Pennsylvania; Kentucky will tax both; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi will tax all above them; Louisiana will tax all from the heat of the tropics to the land of the grizzly bear.

Disunion, disorder, discord lurk in all these extravagant, anti-republican, and belligerent schemes of taxation, and they therefore should at once be frowned down. A large majority of the members of Congress are in favor of improving our rivers and harbors, and will so enact by law whenever they can get a chance; and, therefore, there is no need of resorting to them. The recent performances in the United States Senate, by prominent Democratic Senators, will not endure to their profit in the end, and they will rapidly wheel about face another session of Congress. Meanwhile, let us reflect that if once universal "consent" is given to thirty-one States to tax each other's exports and imports as they please, consent is given to an abandonment of the Federal Constitution, and all the commercial purposes that created it; and such a consent would practically restore the old Confederation, which Washington, Madison, and Hamilton worked so hard to change into the present Constitution.

(New York Express.)

Public-reception-popularity is not the most valuable in the world, as the crowd loves a holiday, and would gather to look with as much intelligent curiosity upon a "Royal Bengal tiger" as upon a distinguished United States Senator, even though he were a President in expectancy. Popular "vivas" and "hurrahs," though not actual votes, or even pledges of support, are good things, and exceedingly pleasant to the ear of the recipient. True, the crowd shouted as lustily for Jenny Lind, and was even more vociferous for Mike Walsh or Ned Judson, returning from Blackwell's Island. But then, through all these public receptions, cheers, hurrahs, rides in open chariots, and innumerable polite bows, bareheaded, to innumerable, sturdily covered, and gaping sovereigns, to say nothing of the multitudinous, pump-handle-like shakes of the hand, whom the distinguished and smiling victim of is delighted to see—though all these little incidents are farcical when viewed too nearly, they are really useful in their way, and largely pay for the long and inexplicable journeys of distinguished gentlemen.—*N. O. Delta*.

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.—The high rates of foreign exchange are compelling the continued exportation of specie. The *Pacific*, which has just sailed from New York for Liverpool, took out \$317,940, and the *Havre* packet carried off \$212,040. Here is an aggregate of more than half a million of dollars, which goes to Europe to meet the demands of a foreign indebtedness which has accumulated, and which is still accumulating against us, and which we cannot meet by exports of our own products. To such a course of trade as this, if persisted in, there can be but one result in the end, and that a disastrous one.—*Baltimore American*.

FOR LITERIA.—Some of the Baltimore papers state that during the last few weeks quite a number of very respectable colored men, with their families, residing mostly in the southern section of that city, have been making arrangements to leave, and cast their future lot in the Republic of Liberia. They design embarking in the first packet for that distant country, and will carry with them a large supply of useful utensils, and other desirable articles.

A CLOCK FOR SIXTY CENTS.—Mr. Chauncey Jerome, of New Haven, Connecticut, has actually made a timepiece, which he will warrant to keep good reckoning, and which he sells for sixty cents at wholesale, and one dollar at retail. The works are all made of brass. He makes upwards of eight hundred a day of these articles.

THE COALITION ILLUSTRATED.

"WE MUST COME INTO COALITION WITH THE ABOLITIONISTS," says the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. "I say NO!" For the Fugitive Slave Bill shall never be enforced throughout the land! (Applause.)—[From Rev. Saml. May's speech at Syracuse, Anti-Slavery Standard, 20th March.]

Here we see that the object which Northern Abolitionism hopes to attain by its incessant agitation of the slave question is precisely and strikingly identical with that which the Nullifiers of South Carolina are after. The coalition of these worthless is perfect. Their cause is one and the same. They play into the hands of each other with a faithfulness and a unity of purpose which men whose thoughts, hopes, and aspirations are the same only could do.

To get up a fight with the Government at Charleston is what the Secessionists are after in the South; to have the Army and Navy brought into the field to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law is what the Disunionists are longing for in the North. They are now raving so frantically as to induce the impression that if the Government will not attack them they will attack the Government.—*N. Y. Express*.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Some of the newspapers and their correspondents are beginning to create a little stir on the subject of the Presidency. "We consider these efforts altogether premature. The great body of the Whig party are not merely satisfied with President FILLMORE's course thus far, but they think it respectful to wait awhile longer before taking measures calculated to create unnecessary agitation. The Democrats are at a loss for a single vulnerable point in the President's policy. We mean the rational and reflecting portion of the party."

That violent and discontented spirits will be found North and South must be expected, but their efforts will be harmless unless the conservative portion of the people suffer themselves to be prematurely involved in party discussions.

The next winter will afford ample time for the consideration of matters relating to the Presidency. In the mean while let us await the result of South Carolina's pouting spell. There may be something above all former party issues to engage the attention of the people for several months to come.—*Winchester Republican*.

The "CHARLESTON MERCURY," day by day, shows a most treacherous spirit towards the General Government. It revises the subject of the correspondence between Mr. MATHEWS, the British Consul, and the Governor of the State, touching the restrictions imposed on colored seamen employed on board of foreign vessels arriving in that State. It declares in substance that the State was willing to do for England, through a direct application of the British Government, what it would not do by an appeal through the Government at Washington! There is unquestionably a design on the part of the Nullifiers to strengthen themselves, if possible, by a foreign alliance, just as there is on the part of the Abolitionists of the North to invoke aid from Europe in order to break up the Union.

[New York Express.]

REBELLION AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A late arrival at Boston, with dates from Cape Town to the 4th of February, furnishes the following intelligence:

The Kaffir chiefs have again rebelled against the English authorities, and it was feared, at the latest accounts, that the Hottentots were also wavering in their loyalty. From last December the war has been continued between the rebels and their native and English allies, in which the former were always victorious when they had an open field fight. Accounts are daily received of murders of farmers in all quarters.

Sir Harry Smith, the English Governor, was forwarding letters to the scene of war, and the colonists were aiding him, believing that in a prompt suppression of the rebellion was their only safety. It was thought that the Governor would be at the head of 10,000 men to march against the enemy.

On the 21st of January, the Kaffirs, numbering 2,000 strong, attacked the colonists near Fort Hare, and were repulsed with the loss of 100 killed. On the 23d of January a strong force of Kaffirs attacked Fort White, and they were dispersed with the loss of twenty killed. On the morning of the 7th of January the rebel chief Hermanus, with his horde of Kaffirs and Hottentots, attacked Fort Beaufort, and were repulsed. The chief, his son, and a number of his people, were killed.

A NEW CRUSADE FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE HOLY LAND.—It is stated in a late number of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* that the Austrian Ultramontane party is preparing considerable difficulties for Prince SCHWARZENBERG, by his zeal for an object which the Christian world has abandoned—the recovery of Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Mahomedans. The purpose of the crusade is to be revived, but it is to be pursued by the way of diplomacy, not by war. It is stated that the Catholic powers, with the connivance of Austria, intend to obtain possession (it is not precisely defined how) of all the sacred spots of the Holy Land, which will be made over to the Catholic Church. The Order of the Holy Sepulchre is to be re-established, and once possessed by the Knights Templars. The Pope is to be the Grand Master, and one Prince of every Catholic State of Europe is to be created Grand Prior.

The movement, as far as it can be called one, is probably caused by the increasing influence of the Greek church in the East, under the support of Russia. That church, too, has made the possession of the Holy Sepulchre a special object of its ambition, as well as other localities in Syria, sacred by their associations. During the two past years, while the political power of the Papal Government was prostrated, the efforts of the missionaries and agents of the Greek church were not to have been great progress, and are gradually sapling the influence of the Latin church.

The feud between the two churches has long been of the most bitter kind, and in Jerusalem, it is well known, have grown to a scandalous excess; a guard of Turkish soldiers once kept peace between them on certain festivals in the Church of the Sepulchre. The Germans state that the Greek Christians have been responsible for the murder of a Catholic in Jerusalem, and that such efforts of the Austrian Ultramontane to recover the lost ground will be met by the decided opposition of the Emperor of Russia, practically the Pope of the Greek church. Prince Schwarzenberg is not over zealous in the cause of the Austrian Pretense, and will probably suppress the whole plan as soon as it becomes politically inconvenient.

[New York Courier.]

SENTENCE OF KIDNAPERS.—In the quarter sessions this morning, George ALBERT was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$1,000. Friday Price, his accomplice, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$700. Both were connected with the kidnapping of a colored child, taking it to Maryland, and selling it into slavery.

McAdams, the drug dealer, who was convicted of manslaughter, by causing the death of a young woman, last summer, by administering morphine through a mistake, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

John C. Deal, Thomas Sales, and George Elliott, were committed by Mayor Gilpin this morning, to answer for the crime of a house burning, but he is not expected to recover well, and he is thought to be in the last stages of the disease. He was killed during an affray yesterday afternoon.

BLOODY AFFAIR AT PORTSMOUTH, (Vt.)—On Tuesday five men belonging to the United States steamer *Saguenay* were shot on the wood wharf in Portsmouth, (Vt.) by the keeper of a grocery named John Cooper. The guilty party was immediately discharged. There had been a previous difficulty between Cooper and the men about their going off and not paying him for liquor, and he had heard them threaten to kill him. The Herald says:

"He procured three fowling pieces, which he loaded and took home with him. The sailors had, in the mean time, taken possession of his house, but without making any use of violence. Cooper, however, deliberately discharged all three of his guns at them, and as they retreated into the yard, reloaded and fired them again. Three of the sailors, viz. John Walsh, Robert McGee, and Samuel Reed, were dangerously wounded. The remaining two also received slight wounds. McGee had his elbow shattered to pieces by a charge of buckshot, and his arm was amputated at the shoulder, and he is not expected to recover well, and he is thought to be in the last stages of the disease. He was killed during an affray yesterday afternoon. Cooper was arrested, and, after a hearing, committed to jail for further examination."

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at Second Session Thirty-first Congress.

AN ACT to establish certain post roads in the United States and the Territories thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following roads be and the same are hereby declared post roads, to wit:

MAINE.

From Houlton, via Smyrna, to Aroostook Road, in Aroostook county.

From Portland, in New Hampshire, to Kittery, in Maine.

From Denysville, via Charlotte, to Calais.

From East Thomaston to the island of Matinicus.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Hingham, Plymouth county, via the north part of Cohasset, to Hull.

VERMONT.

From Danby, Rutland county, via Mount Tabor, to Weston, Windsor county.

From East Thomaston to the island of Matinicus.

From Denysville, via Charlotte, to Calais.

From Jonesville, via Huntington, Starkboro', Bristol, to New Haven, Addison county.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Wakefield, Carroll county, via East Wakefield, Glidden's Corner, to Effingham.

NEW YORK.

From the city of Albany, in Albany county, to the lower aqueduct on the Mohawk river.

From Albany, via Bethlehem, New Scotland, Coeymans, Westerlo, to Granville, in Greene county.

From Utica, via Frankfort Hill, Jerico, Cedar Lake, North Windfall, West Windfall, Wood's Corners, Spooner's Corners, Hunley's Corners, West Exeter, to Burlington Flatts.

From Newport, Herkimer county, via Norway, to Grayville.

From Warrenburg, in Warren county, to Athol, and from Johnsbury to Wellsboro, in Hamilton county.

From Clayville, Oneida county, to West Windfall, in Herkimer county.

From Baiton to Georgetown, Madison county.

From Canisteo, Steuben county, via Bennett's Creek, Greenwood, Rough and Ready, to Whiteville.

From Nunda, Livingston county, via River Road, to Canadota, Allegany county.

From Rockland, Sullivan county, to Beaverkill, Delaware county.

From Almond, via McHenry's Valley and Collins's Settlement, to Philadelphia, Allegany county, New York.

From Great Bend, via Evansville, to French Creek, Jefferson county.

From Susquehanna, Chautauque county, to Charlotte Centre.

From East Lawrence, via Glowmore, to West Branch, Oneida county.

From Friendsville, Pennsylvania, to Binghamton, New York.

From Union, Broome county, New York, to Friendsville, Pennsylvania.

NEW JERSEY.

From the city of New Brunswick, Middlesex county, via Black Horse, South Brunswick, to Cranbury.

From the city of Trenton, via Allentown, Imalatown, Dounville, and Manchester, to Tom's river, Ocean county.

From Lawrenceville, Mercer county, via Baker's Basin and Evert's Corner, to Dutch Neck.

From Millville, Cumberland county, via Port Elizabeth, Dutch Neck, Cape May Court-house, Rio Grande, and Cold Spring, to Cape Lind.

From Princeton, via Blaneburg and Harlingen, to Griggstown, in Somerset county.

From Milford to Little York, Hunterdon county.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Elderton, Armstrong county, via South Bend, West Lebanon and Claraburg, to Blairville, Indiana county.

From West Union, Westmoreland county, via Guiley's Salt Works, to Elizabethtown, in Alleghany county.

From West Newton, Westmoreland county, via Guiley's Salt Works, to Pittsburg, Alleghany county.

From Hopewell Post Office, Bedford county, via Broad-top, Beaver, to Mill Creek, Huntingdon county.

From Oriskany, Huntingdon county, via Scottdale, New Grants, Scottdale, to Ray, Bedford county.

From Wrentham, via Long Street, to Lancaster Court-house, Lancaster county.

From City of Lancaster, via Neffville, Litz, Warlick, Lexington, Willow Bank Mills, Bricksellers, Elizabeth Furnace, and Sheafers-ton, to borough of Lebanon, in Lebanon county.

From Meriville, Crawford county, via Chapmanville, Titusville, and Enterprise, to Steam Mill Post Office, Warren county.

From Lionville, Venango county, via Hawley's Saw Mill, to Tidline, Warren county.

From Manheim, via Sporting Hill, to Mount Joy, Lancaster county.

From Mercer, in Mercer county, via New Hamburg, to West Greenville.

From the mouth of Spruce creek, Huntingdon county, via Philadelphia and George Keyless, to Clearfield borough, Clearfield county.

From Union, in Broome county, New York, to Friendsville, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

From Bloomsburg, Columbia county, via Buckhorn, Jerseytown, Whitehall, and Bull's Tavern, to Muncy, Lycoming county.

From Binghamton, New York, to Friendsville, in Pennsylvania.

From Piquette, Lancaster county, to New Holland.

From Reamstown, in Lancaster county, via Fry's Mill and Terre Hill Post Office, to Churchtown.

From Titusville, Crawford county, via Chapmanville and Sugar Lake, to Meadville.

From Warren, in Warren county, to Little Valley, in New York.

From America, Sumter county, via Cuthbert, to Fort Gaines, Early county.

From Dr. Swinney's, via Starkville, to Lumpkin.

From Cranesville, via David's and Nathan Gunnell's, to Jefferson, Jackson county.

From Polk, Clinch county, via Carter's Bridge, to Alpha Post Office, Lowndes county, Georgia.

KENTUCKY.

From Columbus, Adair county, to Campbellsville, Taylor county.

From Glasgow, Barren county, via Frederick, Fountain Run, and Ellettsville, Tennessee.

From Dyersburg, via Green's Meeting-house, Yorkville, Mount Prospect, to Dresden.

From along the Johnson and Carter, Ash and Caldwell turnpike roads, between Jonesboro', Tennessee, and Charlotte, North Carolina.

From Lafayette, via Red Sulphur Springs, to Lodi, in Jackson county.

From Winchester to Manchester, Tennessee.

From Nashville to Arrington Post Office, Williamson county.

INDIANA.

From Point Commerce, in Greene county, to Sullivan, in Sullivan county.

From Montpelier, in Blackford county, to Bluffton, in Wells county.

From Deerfield, in Randolph county, via New Lancaster, to Fort Recovery, in Mercer county.

From Bluffton, in Wells county, via Murray, Uniontown, Chappie, to Rome, in Huntington county, Ohio.

From Richmond, in Wayne county, via Washington, Hagerstown, to New Castle, in Henry county.

From Indianapolis, via Clarkstown, Englewood, Barletown, Noodles, Adair, Kokomo, in Howard county.

From Delhi, to Burlington, in Carroll county.

From Middleton, in Henry county, via Huff's Cross Roads, Yorktown, Jacob W. Miller's and Jacob Hatfield's, to Wheeling, in Adams county.

From Plymouth, Marshall county, to Knox, in Stark county.

From Auburn, De Kalb county, through the center of Salem, Fairfield, and Richmond Townships, to Flint Post Office, Steuben county.